

Javanese Lexical Variation of Cirebon Dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna Region

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Abstract

This study highlights the lexical differences phenomena in Pabuaran and Ciperna region which is located in Cirebon Regency of West Java. This study aims: 1) to describe the Javanese lexical variations of Cirebon dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna region, 2) and to find out whether those variations are dialect, subdialect, or only speech level differences of Cirebon dialect itself by utilizing dialectometric method. The result shows that there are 108 lexical differences in the form of pronouns (10), nouns (26), verbs (44), adjectives (14), and adverb (14) in Pabuaran and Ciperna region. This result is obtained by using 207 words Swadesh List and 144 additional words submitted as questions to the local people. Furthermore, after being calculated by dialectometric method, it can be concluded that those lexical variation in Pabuaran and Ciperna are categorized as subdialect rather than dialect or speech level differences.

Keywords: Cirebon dialect, Javanese language, lexical variations

Introduction

Indonesia has 560 local languages along with their own dialects, one of them is Javanese language. It is one of Indonesian local language used by most of Indonesian people. Javanese language is the 11th language which has the most active speakers in the world that reach 84,3 million (Purwaningsih, 2017). Javanese language develops in many Indonesian regions, its development causes the language variation which is also called dialect, such as Javanese language dialect in Cirebon.

Cirebon Regency is located in the eastern part of West Java. Geographically, Cirebon regency is bordered by another regency. Most people of those regions are the native speaker of Javanese and Sundanese language. The impact of this geographical position causes language variation or dialect in Cirebon. In this study, the authors choose two region from the two different sub-district in Cirebon regency as the research center, those are Pabuaran and Ciperna.

Table 1.1 Cirebon Regency border area and its majority language

North	Indramayu Regency	Javanese Language
South	Kuningan Regency	Sundanese Language
East	Cirebon City, and Brebes Regency (Central Java)	Javanese and Sundanese language
West	Majalengka Regency	Sundanese Language

Ciperna is located in Talun sub-district in the southern part of Cirebon, close to Penggung region where most people speak Javanese language. It is also close to Beber region nearby Kuningan Region where most people speak Sundanese language. Pabuaran is located

in the eastern part of Cirebon Regency. As in Ciperna, there is a language contact between Javanese and Sundanese language here. This condition motivates the authors to study how geographical position affects Javanese lexical variation in Pabuaran and Ciperna.

Based on the phenomena described above, the aims of this study are: 1) describing the Javanese lexical variations of Cirebon dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna region, 2) finding out whether those variations are dialect, subdialect, or only speech level differences of Cirebon dialect itself by utilizing dialectometric method.

This study is conducted under the motivation by several previous studies that had been done by other researchers about lexical variation. The two of them are (1) *Variasi Leksikal Bahasa Minangkabau di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan* conducted by Meksi Rahma Nesti (2016) that found 271 lexical variation from 531 questions submitted to the informant in Pesisir Selatan region of Minangkabau and (2) *Variasi Leksikal Bahasa Bali Dialek Kuta Selatan* conducted by Putu Devu Maharani and Komang Dian Puspita Candra (2018) who discovered several lexical variations in pronoun, noun, verb, adjective, and adverb in Balinese language. The study shows that noun is the most dominant word class found in Balinese language variation.

Theory and Method

Chaer (2010:62-63) stated that dialect is a language variation of certain speakers that different from one area to another. Dialect can be distinguished based on its lexical, semantic, and phonological aspects. Wardaugh (2002:43-49) classifies dialect into two types; regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is a dialect based on geographical location while social dialect is a dialect related to some factors such as social class, religion, or ethnicity. However, this study limited only to lexical variation of Javanese dialect in Cirebon especially in Pabuaran and Ciperna region.

This study uses descriptive qualitative approach that solve the research problem by describing the selected object based on the facts or data which exist at the exact moment (Nawawi cited in Rina & Mariati, 2018). The data are collected from the selected informants, in this case as the native speaker of Javanese dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna, Cirebon. The instrument used to collect the data are 207 basic words in Swadesh List and 144 additional words. The collected data are categorized based on their word class to find out the lexical variation in both regions and calculated by dialectometric formula to obtain the percentage to determine whether it is a dialect, subdialect, or speech level differences. The percentage of dialectometric formula according to Mahsun (cited in Biantoro, 2009), are as follow:

- a. $65\% \geq$: assumed as language differences
- b. 45-64% : assumed as dialect differences
- c. 25-44% : assumed as sub dialect differences
- d. 10-24% : assumed as speak differences
- e. $9\% \leq$: assumed as no differences.

Findings and Discussion

The study of Javanese dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna by using 207 basic vocabulary list by Morish Swadesh and 144 additional words found 243 same words and 108 different words used in Pabuaran and Ciperna region as explain in the following sub.

Lexical Variation

The study of Javanese dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna by using 207 basic vocabulary list by Morish Swadesh and 144 additional words found 243 same words and 108 different words used in Pabuaran and Ciperna region as explain in the following sub.

1. Pronoun

The study found 10 same words and 10 different words in the form of pronouns (including address terms) used in Pabuaran and Ciperna. Those words are displayed in the table below:

Table 3.1 Pronoun

No.	MEANING	PABUARAN DIALECT	CIPERNA DIALECT
1.	aku	nyong	isun
2.	kamu	koen	ira
3.	itu	kue	ikuh
4.	nenek	mide	ema
5.	ipar	ipar	ipe
6.	ibu	mimih	mimi
7.	dia	kaé	dewéké
8.	kami, kita	kita	kita-kitaan
9.	kalian	kabéhané	ira kabéh
10.	ini	kie	kih
11.	mereka	-	deweke kabeh
12.	disini	ningkene	ningkene
13.	disana, disitu	ningkana, ningkono	ningkana
14.	tante	bibi	bibi
15.	kakek	abah	abah
16.	pakde	uwa	uwa
17.	kakak	kakang	kakang
18.	adik	adi	adi
19.	paman	mamang	mamang
20.	ayah	mama	mama

2. Noun

The study found 98 same words and 26 different words in the form of nouns used in Pabuaran and Ciperna. Those words are displayed in the table below:

Table 3.2 Noun

No.	MEANING	PABUARAN DIALECT	CIPERNA DIALECT
1.	lantai	téhel	jogan
2.	pohon	wit	witwitan
3.	pakaian	klambi	pakean
4.	hutan	hutan	alas
5.	kain lap	lap	serbet
6.	daerah	daerah	jagat
7.	topi	topi	topong
8.	gayung	batok	cibuk
9.	untuk	kanggo	nggo
10.	kambing	embe	wedus
11.	teriak	gowokan	gerowokan
12.	lipstick	abang lambe	benges
13.	akhir	ahir	akhir

14.	keset	seset	kesed
15.	anjing	asu	anjing
16.	akar	oyot	oyod
17.	lemak	gaji	lemak
18.	tanduk	sungu	tanduk
19.	bulu	wulu	bulu
20.	sayap	séwiwi	elar
21.	punggung	boyok	gigir
22.	sungai	wangan	kali
23.	danau	waduk	tlaga
24.	debu	awu	kébul
25.	asap	kébul	asép
26.	jalan	dalan	jalan
27.	awal	awal	awal
28.	jendela	gendela	gendela
29.	sepeda	pit	pit
30.	pagar	rajég	rajég
31.	kipas angin	ilir	ilir
32.	sendawa	atob	atob
33.	jari	jeriji	jeriji
34.	tanaman	tanduran	tanduran
35.	duri	eri	eri
36.	selimut	kemul	kemul
37.	pisau	lading	lading
38.	cabe	sabrang	sabrang
39.	kerudung	kudung	kudung
40.	ulat	uler	uler
41.	bibir	lambe	lambe
42.	pisang	gedang	gedang
43.	genting	gendeng	gendeng
44.	bedak	pupur	pupur
45.	pintu	lawang	lawang
46.	jalan raya	dalan	dalan
47.	lingkaran	bunderan	bunderan
48.	katak	kodok	kodok
49.	hantu	setan	setan
50.	layang-layang	layangan	layangan
51.	tikus	curut	curut
52.	zuhur	bedug	bedug
53.	lebaran	rayaan	rayaan
54.	depan	arep	arep
55.	belakang	buri	buri
56.	keriput	kisut	kisut
57.	teman	batur	batur
58.	perempuan, wanita	wadon	wadon
59.	laki-laki, pria	lanang	lanang
60.	manusia	menusa	menusa
61.	anak	bocah	bocah
62.	istri	rabi	rabi
63.	suami	laki	laki
64.	binatang	satoan	satoan
65.	ikan	iwak	iwak
66.	burung	manuk	manuk
67.	kutu	tuma	tuma
68.	ular	ula	ula
69.	cacing	cacing	cacing
70.	ranting	-	batang

71.	buah	buah	buah
72.	biji	wijil	wijil
73.	daun	godong	godong
74.	pepagan	-	batang wiwitan
75.	bunga	kembang	kembang
76.	rumpun	suket	suket
77.	tali	tali	tali
78.	kulit	kulit	kulit
79.	daging	daging	daging
80.	darah	gétih	gétih
81.	tulang	balung	balung
82.	telur	endog	endog
83.	ekor	buntut	buntut
84.	rambut	rambut	rambut
85.	telinga	telinga	telinga
86.	kepala	endas	endas
87.	mata	mata	mata
88.	hidung	cungur	cungur
89.	mulut	cangkém	cangkém
90.	gigi	untu	untu
91.	lidah	ilat	ilat
92.	kuku	kuku	kuku
93.	kaki	sikil	sikil
94.	tungkai	-	tungkai
95.	lutut	déngkul	déngkul
96.	tangan	tangan	tangan
97.	perut	wéténg	wéténg
98.	usus	usus	usus
99.	leher	gulu	gulu
100.	payudara	susu	susu
101.	jantung	jantung	jantung
102.	hati	ati	ati
103.	hari	dina	dina
104.	tahun	taun	taun
105.	nama	aran	aran
106.	matahari	matahari	matahari
107.	bulan	wulan	wulan
108.	bintang	lintang	lintang
109.	air	banyu	banyu
110.	hujan	udan	udan
111.	laut	laut	laut
112.	garam	uyah	uyah
113.	batu	watu	watu
114.	pasir	lemah	lemah
115.	bumi	bumi	bumi
116.	awan	awan	awan
117.	kabut	kabut	kabut
118.	langit	langit	langit
119.	angin	angin	angin
120.	salju	salju	salju
121.	es	es	es
122.	api	géni	géni
123.	abu	abu	abu
124.	gunung	gunung	gunung

3. Adverb

The study found 24 same words and 14 different words in the form of adverbs used in Pabuaran and Ciperna. Those words are displayed in the table below:

Table 3.3 Adverb

No.	MEANING	PABUARAN DIALECT	CIPERNA DIALECT
1.	 mungkin	 ndean	 kayae
2.	 masa	 ilok	 masa
3.	 tidak ada	 langka	 laka
4.	 baru saja	 tembéké	 tembé
5.	 ya sudah	 ya wis	 ya uis
6.	 besok	 ngko esuk	 sakiki
7.	 ayo	 gian	 gagian
8.	 dimana	 ning endi	 ning ndi
9.	 mengapa	 kenang apa	 napa
10.	 sebelum	 sedurung	 sedurunge
11.	 sesudah	 sa uwis	 seuwise
12.	 beberapa	 semene	 pira
13.	 dengan	 bari	 karo
14.	 dan	 karo	 lan
15.	kemarin	wingi	wingi
16.	kurang	kurang	kurang
17.	sekarang	kien	kien
18.	lusa	emben	emben
19.	malam	bengi	bengi
20.	siang	awan	awan
21.	kesana	mana	mana
22.	kesini	mene	mene
23.	berapa	pira	pira
24.	sebentar	sedelat	sedelat
25.	pernah	pernah	pernah
26.	kenyang	wareg	wareg
27.	jarang	jarang	jarang
28.	siapa	sapa	sapa
29.	apa	apa	apa
30.	kapan	kapan	kapan
31.	bagaimana	priben	priben
32.	bukan, tidak	dudu, belih	dudu
33.	semua	kabeh	kabeh
34.	banyak	akeh	akeh
35.	di	ning	ning
36.	dalam	jéro	jéro
37.	kalau	lamun	lamun
38.	karena	soalé	soalé

4. Verb

The study found 42 same words and 44 different words in the form of verbs used in Pabuaran and Ciperna. Those words are displayed in the table below:

Table 3.4 Verb

No.	MEANING	PABUARAN DIALECT	CIPERNA DIALECT
1.	 duduk	 jagong	 ndodok
2.	 kerja	 mekaya	 menggawe

3.	cari	luruh	luru
4.	ketawa	gemuyu	ngekek
5.	kencing	nyuyuh	nyuyu
6.	mohon	gona rong gona	nyuwun
7.	pinjam	nyilih	nyili
8.	terpeleset	kesledat	kepeleset
9.	tenggelam	kelelep	kelem
10.	loncat	anjlog	mencelat
11.	menyimpan	dalah	naro
12.	mengikuti	ngintil	ngintili
13.	hisap (menghisap)	nyedot	jilat
14.	ludah (meludah)	idu (nyidu)	ngedoni
15.	muntah	mutah	muta
16.	tiup (meniup)	damu	képus
17.	dengar (mendengar)	rungu	ngerongknang
18.	bunuh (membunuh)	pateni	dipateni
19.	kelahi (berkelahi)	gulét	tukaran
20.	buru (memburu)	newak	buru
21.	pukul (memukul)	gépuk	gébuk
22.	belah (memotong)	sigar	belah
23.	tusuk (menusuk)	nujlep	tusuk
24.	garuk (menggaruk)	kukur	garuk
25.	gali (menggali)	ngeduk	kéduk, dikéduk
26.	renang (berenang)	ngoyok	adus-adusan
27.	baring (berbaring)	gléléngan	turuan
28.	belok (berbelok)	belok	mengkol
29.	beri (memberi)	nei	pai
30.	pegang (memegang)	nyekél	ngemék
31.	peras (memeras)	merés	perés
32.	gosok (menggosok)	gusrék	gosok
33.	cuci (mencuci)	ngumbah	basuh
34.	hapus (menghapus)	pupus	apus
35.	lempar (melempar)	elung	balang
36.	ikat (mengikat)	naléni	taléni
37.	jahit (menjahit)	njait	jait
38.	hitung (menghitung)	ngitung	itung
39.	kata (berkata)	jarehe	ngucap
40.	apung (mengapung)	ngambang	ngapung
41.	air (mengalir)	ngegrojog	banyu (ngalir)
42.	beku (membeku)	beku	atos
43.	bengkak (membengkak)	abuh	abu
44.	bakar	bakar	obong
45.	pergi	lunga	lunga
46.	bangun	tangi	tangi
47.	ambil	jukut	jukut
48.	mandi	adus	adus
49.	harus	kudu	kudu
50.	dandan	dangdan	dangdan
51.	punya	duwe	duwe
52.	beli	tuku	tuku
53.	dipukul	digebug	digebug
54.	menghina	ngece	ngece
55.	menguap	angob	angob
56.	mencuri	nyolong	nyolong
57.	pakai	nggo	nggo
58.	mau/akan	pengen	pengen
59.	jangan	aja	aja

60.	tanya	nakon	nakon
61.	pacaran	demenan	demenan
62.	butuh	butuh	butuh
63.	lupa	klalen	klalen
64.	ingat	inget	inget
65.	minum (meminum)	nginum	nginum
66.	makan (memakan)	mangan	mangan
67.	gigit (menggigit)	cokot	cokot
68.	nafas (bernafas)	ambekan	ambekan
69.	lihat (melihat)	deleng	deleng
70.	tahu (mengetahui)	weru	weru
71.	pikir (berpikir)	mikir	mikir
72.	bau (membau)	mambu	mambu
73.	takut	wédi	wédi
74.	tidur	turu	turu
75.	hidup	urip	urip
76.	mati	mati	mati
77.	potong (memotong)	tugél (nyembeleh)	tugél
78.	terbang	mabur	mabur
79.	jalan (berjalan)	mlaku	mlaku
80.	datang	teka	teka
81.	diri (berdiri)	ngadeg	ngadeg
82.	jatuh	tiba	tiba
83.	tarik (menarik)	tarik	tarik
84.	dorong (mendorong)	dorong	dorong
85.	nyanyi (bernyanyi)	némbang	némbang
86.	main (bermain)	dolan	dolan

5. Adjective

The study found 69 same words and 14 different words in the form of nouns used in Pabuaran and Ciperna. Those words are displayed in the table below:

Table 3.5 Adjective

No.	ARTI	DIALEK PABUARAN	DIALEK CIPERNA
1.	pelit	ala	medit
2.	kesel	enek	mengkel
3.	jelek	bapu	blesak
4.	sedikit	secuil	setitik
5.	rusak	bodol	rusak
6.	terserah	pajareh	karep
7.	benci	blih seneng	nyengit
8.	kiri	kede	kiwe
9.	tebal	kandél	tebél
10.	pendek	cindék	pendek
11.	sempit	sempit	sésék
12.	tipis	ipis	tipis
13.	buruk	bapu	blésak
14.	lurus	lémpéng	lurus
15.	cantik	ayu	ayu
16.	ramah	ramah	ramah
17.	sombong	sombong	sombong
18.	rajin	rajin	rajin
19.	kasar	akas	akas
20.	lincah	lincah	lincah
21.	lucu	lucu	lucu

22.	lambat	sue	sue
23.	gemulai	kemayu	kemayu
24.	malas	males	males
25.	nakal	nakal	nakal
26.	parah	parah	parah
27.	sepi	sepi	sepi
28.	sopan	apik	apik
29.	tenang	meneng	meneng
30.	suka	seneng	seneng
31.	marah	nyewot	nyewot
32.	terang	padang	padang
33.	gelap	peteng	peteng
34.	cepat	gelis	gelis
35.	cekatan	rikat	rikat
36.	manis	manis	manis
37.	diam	anteng	anteng
38.	asam	asem	asem
39.	benar	bener	bener
40.	asin	asin	asin
41.	bawah	sor	sor
42.	atas	duwur	duwur
43.	luar	jaba	jaba
44.	selesai	pragat	pragat
45.	susah	angel	angel
46.	bersih	bersih	bersih
47.	putus	tugel	tugel
48.	bingung	keder	keder
49.	bengkok	bengkok	bengkok
50.	lain	séjen	séjen
51.	satu	siji	siji
52.	dua	dua	dua
53.	tiga	telu	telu
54.	empat	papat	papat
55.	lima	lima	lima
56.	besar	gede	gede
57.	panjang	dawa	dawa
58.	lebar	amba	amba
59.	berat	abot	abot
60.	kecil	cilik	cilik
61.	merah	abang	abang
62.	hijau	ijo	ijo
63.	kuning	kuning	kuning
64.	putih	putih	putih
65.	hitam	iréng	iréng
66.	hangat	angét	angét
67.	dingin	atis	atis
68.	penuh	kebék	kebék
69.	baru	anyar	anyar
70.	lama, tua	sue	sue
71.	baik	baik	baik
72.	busuk	bosok	bosok
73.	kotor	bélok	bélok
74.	bulat	bunder	bunder
75.	tajam	landép	landép
76.	tumpul	kétul	kétul
77.	halus	alus	alus
78.	basah	télés	télés

79.	kering	garing	garing
80.	betul	bener	bener
81.	dekat	parék	parék
82.	jauh	adoh	adoh
83.	kanan	tengen	tengen

Subdialect

The description above shows that the study found 108 lexical differences and 243 lexical similarities. By using this numbers, then it is run the dialectometric formula as follow:

$$\frac{S \times 100}{n} = d\% \qquad \frac{108 \times 100}{351} = 30,76\%$$

Note:

S = the amount of different words

n = the amount of words in the instrument

d = percentage

With the 30,76%, it is then assumed that Pabuaran and Ciperna's lexical variations are chategorized as subdialect of Javanese dialect in Cirebon. This is taken based on the percentage of dialectometric formula as follow:

- a. 65% ≥ : assumed as language differences
- b. 45-64% : assumed as dialect differences
- c. 25-44% : assumed as subdialect differences
- d. 10-24% : assumed as speak differences
- e. 9% ≤ : assumed as no differences.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and the description above, it can be conluded that: 1) the study found lexical variations of Javanese dialect in Pabuaran and Ciperna region, Cirebon. From 351 words that consist of 207 basic vocabulary by Swadesh and 144 additional words submitted to informants, there are 108 different words used in both region in the form of pronouns (10), nouns (26), verbs (44), adjectives (14), and adverb (14) word classes, 2) based on dialectometric calculation which showed 30,76%, it can be concluded that those differences are categorized as subdialect of Javanese dialect in Cirebon.

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